

# **Pacific Commercial Advertiser**

A MORNING PAPER.

WALTER G. SMITH . . . . . EDITOR

TUESDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 15

## **THE COUNTY BOND ACT.**

Governor Frear has called attention in a letter to the Maui Board of Supervisors to a matter that must ultimately be of concern to every county in the Territory. It affects Act 139 of the last legislature relating to the issuance of county bonds. The particular points he calls out are that apparently the act itself must receive the approval of the President before it becomes effective, and that there is a serious legal doubt whether the legislature can pass such a law to become effective upon such a contingency. In the one case the law is of no value until the President's approval has been secured, and, in the other, there is a doubt whether the law can ever be made available.

The body of the Governor's letter is interesting and brings out these points with clearness. It is addressed to the chairman of the Board and follows:

"I received your letter \* \* asking my assistance in obtaining the President's consent to the issuance of county bonds and suggesting that Mr. Campbell, Treasurer of the Territory, now in the East might speak to the President in this behalf and referring to various laws and past correspondence upon the subject. I have glanced over the laws and also the past correspondence and shall be glad to do what I can to assist your Board in this matter.

"I doubt if Mr. Campbell will be able to do anything during his present visit in the East as his visit will soon close. Moreover he can not recommend any definite action for want of proper papers.

"I suggest that you furnish a full statement to the President to act upon. This should go through the Secretary of the Interior. I can then address a letter to the Secretary to accompany this statement, making such recommendations as may seem best. As you are aware, Act 139 of the last session authorizing the issuance of these bonds is by its terms, to take effect only upon the date of its approval by the President.

"I hardly think that this can be construed as bearing upon the approval of the bond issue by the President. The President's attention should, of course, be called to this provision and it would be for him to say what it means and if in his opinion it means the act itself, to receive his approval it would, of course, rest with him to say whether he would give it such approval. That would not be approval of the kind required by the Governor to acts passed by the legislature, that is by signature of the act itself but approval might be given by the President in writing without having the original copy of the act before him.

"I should add that there is at least a serious question as to whether a law can be made to take effect upon such a contingency, and, of course, the President might, as a question of policy, not care to take action of this kind."

The matter is of interest because any one of the other counties may at any time be in the situation that Maui county is now in, the one immediately interested in this legislation.

## **MR. TOWNE ON THE PHILIPPINES.**

Charles A. Towne, who represented New York in the last Congress, being a member of the House committee on foreign affairs, and for the past ten years or more has been a figure in national democratic politics, returned in September from a four months' trip to Japan, Korea and the Philippines. A correspondent of the Washington Star sent that paper a verbatim report of an interview with Mr. Towne, saying in his introduction: "Mr. Towne made a careful study of political and industrial conditions in the archipelago. In view of the agitation now in progress for the relinquishment of the Philippines, Mr. Towne's views upon the Philippine question are justly entitled to more than ordinary consideration. He has studied the whole problem at close range and from the viewpoint of a statesman and politician."

It is a lengthy interview but the position Mr. Towne assumes on the general question is condensed in answers to categorical questions at the beginning and a statement compressed in a paragraph at the end. Asked if he would sell the islands to any nation at this time, Mr. Towne replied, "Positively no." Would he favor defending them to the limit against aggression from any source? "Absolutely yes." Then, whatever the ultimate disposition of the Philippine question, would he not insist upon the United States retaining a naval and commercial strategic base in the archipelago and contend that no other nation of the earth should ever dominate the Philippines? "Certainly, yes," was the reply. Mr. Towne's opinion was that the United States should immediately sound the chancelleries of the great powers on the subject of a neutralization of the islands. He instanced in support of this proposal the security of Belgium and Switzerland under a guaranty that obviates any necessity on their part of maintaining great armies. The alternative to the neutralization of the Philippines was to make them practically impregnable in case of attack. To put Subig bay in such a condition would require in the neighborhood of \$60,000,000. The same amount would be necessary to put the city and harbor of Manila in a similar situation, and the two places would need to be garrisoned by an aggregate of not far from 75,000 men. Mr. Towne regarded it as a matter of pressing concern to the statesmanship of the United States "that our diplomacy should undertake at once the question of so treating this great subject as to place it beyond the sphere of a growing national menace."

As to the menace, it arises from the interest of the United States in the commerce of the Far East. This country must decide either to take part in the tremendous development of the Orient, which is imminent, or remain out of it. If the decision be to take our fair share in that vast commerce, "we must make preparations for every reasonable contingency, one of which, of course, is the possibility of international collision in that region." Mr. Towne argues that our mainland is too far from the seat of possible future complication to make it available as a base of offensive operations, adding:

"The same is equally true of the Hawaiian Islands. It is substantially true to say that under existing, or in all probability proximate conditions, no United States fleet could leave either our Pacific Coast or the Hawaiian Islands and arrive on the China coast in condition to fight. A nearer base for repairs and for supplies of coal and other necessities is an absolute prerequisite. From this point of view, and on the assumption that we propose to be a serious factor in the commercial development of the Far East, the strategic virtue of the Philippines, or at least of a base in those islands, is very great."

Mr. Towne goes on to discuss the trade outlook and the movements of other nations toward securing commercial advantages in the Orient. Coming to Japan's policy he makes the striking observation, "No useful view of the Far Eastern question can be taken by any man who fails to look at it primarily from the Japanese standpoint." With an area about equal to the State of Montana and a population of fifty millions, Japan is under an economic impulse to expand her territory for the purpose of finding living room for her people, and of widening her area of control so as to obtain both raw materials for her industries and wider markets for her products. With some remarks on the evidences he saw in Japan of her great manufacturing activity and progress, Mr. Towne proceeds to call attention to the strategic position of that empire. In a nutshell his argument is that Japan now has Formosa and her next thought will naturally be the Philippines, lying as they do right in the continuous geographical line after Formosa.

In conclusion Mr. Towne advocates doing the Philippines "the simple justice of giving them the American market for their chief exports in place of the Spanish market which we forcefully took away from them," contends against selling the islands either to Germany or Japan to exploit them for self-advantage, only using them as a pawn on the international chess-board, and, finally, expresses the opinion that the United States could not justifiably, in existing circumstances, vacate the islands and leave them to their own devices without further provisions touching the maintenance of their national independence and the preservation of domestic order. But, in no circumstances, Mr. Towne added, was he in favor of their indefinite retention as a dependency of the United States.

Hawaii ought to take the hint in our Washington letter and try to get her name on a battleship. It would be almost as good as a peace rescript from The Hague conference to have a man-of-war called after the "Paradise of the Pacific."

We may not have the tourists this winter but, thanks to Mr. Cohen's enterprise, we shall have a whole lot of fun to ourselves.

In olden days it used to be the "robber barons"; now it is the "sugar barons"; hereafter it may be the "rubber barons."

## **SPECIAL RATE FOR FRUIT**

(Continued from Page One.)

pines can be carried on the after deck in good condition in the summer, but during the bad weather the Alameda has not accommodations for any fruit whatever. President Samuels appeared much interested in the possibilities of the fruit trade, but at present can not see his way clear to do anything. I am surprised at this, because the development of the trade is going to increase the freight traffic from here very largely.

"One very important thing in regard to our pines and the possibilities for them on the mainland is that our seasons dovetail in with the Florida seasons. The season in Florida is over about the first of June, just the time when ours begins, and the market is clear and open for us until long about October, when our heavy season is practically over.

"The markets are unlimited. Now the only question is to get the fruit to the people, who will take it off our hands at remunerative prices. I found that the wholesale men in Ogden were willing to handle our pines in carload lots, and Ogden is a small place. In Salt Lake and Denver there is no question about it, and although I was not able to get to Omaha or Kansas City, I think it can be taken as positive that we can do business there the same as in all the cities of the western prairie country. Chicago itself affords us an unlimited market. In one day while I was there the market took twenty-three cars of California grapes, and if the people will eat grapes they will eat our pines.

"A question repeatedly put to me in Chicago by merchants and brokers was: 'Now, can we expect to get your pineapples?' The only answer I could make was that I would tell the growers that the way was now open for them and tell them to go ahead. But, our growers need representation in the mainland markets, especially at San Francisco. A representative there, at the distributing point, is an absolute necessity if the growers want to get all the benefits from their shipments. There are many honest brokers, but no broker will look after shipments consigned to him on commission as he will after his own fruits, and a man there whose business it is to see that Hawaiian shipments are properly handled and forwarded would earn his salary many times over."

## **SAN FRANCISCO'S RAPID RE-BUILDING.**

The progress being made in the reconstruction of San Francisco surpasses anything ever before recorded in the way of city rebuilding. The progress of sixteen months is summed up as follows by Marion de Vries, a prominent Californian, in a recent newspaper interview:

"It has been my good fortune to visit San Francisco four times since the disastrous fire of April, 1906, and its improvement has been almost unbelievable. In the downtown sections numerous class 'A' buildings of concrete, steel, brick and stone are rapidly nearing completion. The Merchants' Exchange, Mills, 'Chronicle,' 'Call,' Crocker, Monadnock and other notable structures are being repaired and will soon be in as good order as new. The St. Francis Hotel repairs and addition are well under way. The contracts for the new Palace Hotel is let and the steel, upon which the freight alone amounts to \$270,000, is on the way. The Fairmont Hotel, which compares favorably with any on the continent, is now open, under the management of the Palace Hotel Company, affording luxurious accommodations to all comers.

The view from the Fairmont on Nob Hill is most impressive and a conclusive demonstration of the certainty of the city's future. Where one year ago were 500 blocks of ashes and shapeless charred structures now arise everywhere innumerable superior structures of modern type and class, calculated and proven to withstand any calamity of even greater force.

This view affords the most impressive lesson of the resources, pluck and energy of the Western world, and notwithstanding every report and surmise to the contrary, notwithstanding the remarkable obstructions offered, and all reports to the contrary, demonstrates that San Francisco three years after April 18, 1906, will be back on its old site, a newer, better and far greater city.

## **A DEMORALIZED MARKET.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—The California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company has issued the following notice to brokers and consumers: "Owing to the demoralized condition of the sugar market, we beg to advise that until further notice this company will accept no contract bookings as heretofore. All orders will be for prompt shipment only and subject to confirmation."

## **A PEDAGOGIC UNION.**

Editor Advertiser: One special need in these islands (this Territory of Hawaii) is a Teachers' Protective Association. Every craft and profession should be able to provide, within its own borders, for one ill or disabled. There should be strong and faithful friendship, mutual help and mutual love—esprit de corps.

—ANNE M. PRESCOTT.

One morning Douglas Jerrold and Compton proceeded together to view the pictures in the Gallery of Illustration. On entering the anteroom they found themselves opposite to a number of long mirrors. "Look at that picture," said Compton, pointing to his own reflection. "Very fine," said Jerrold, regarding it intently, "wants hanging, though."

## **Kodak Developing and Printing**

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They are toothsome and delicious. If you favor the imported chocolates, we have a new supply of Huyler's, just received, in tin-lined boxes. The creams are soft and fresh.

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## **Black Hose**

Hermesdorf dyed fast black, garter top, at

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For

**\$1.00**

This Hose, Number 210, is without doubt the best value for the money that can be bought.

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## **The Strongest Dry Battery Made**

That is the

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Sold by Associated Garage, E. O. Hall & Son, Schuman Carriage Co., and

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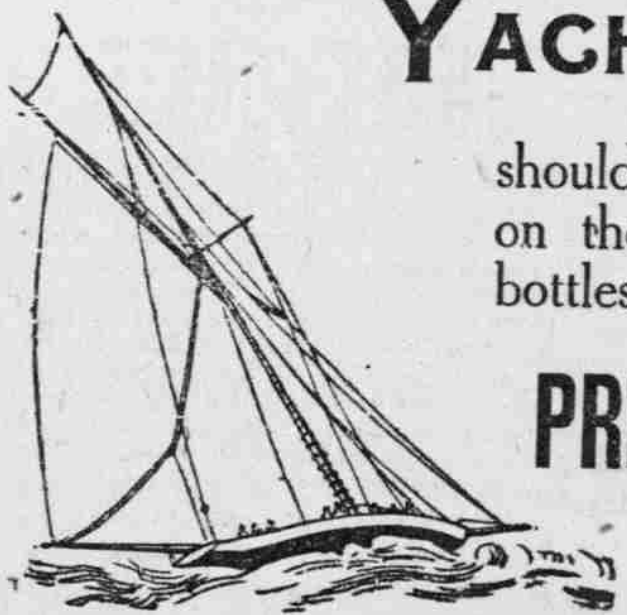
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Nothing tastes so good on a cruise.



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Rain or sunshine this is a very sensible and serviceable Oxford for -ladies' wear. Just heavy enough for the one and light enough for the other.

Vici blucher, mat top, welt sole, med. swing last, patent tip and Cuban heel. One of E. P. Reed & Co.'s graceful productions. Wide silk laces... Price \$350.



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